

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

INDEX TO VOLUME V

New names, and the final members of new combinations, are in bold face type

```
Abies, 233, 235; balsamea, 233-239;
  pectinata, 151, 152
Abortiporus distortus, 314
Acer Negundo, 264
Acrosporium, 57, 58, 61; compactum,
  58; Euonymi-japonici, 58; Gos-
  sypii, 59, 61; hyalina, 58; leuco-
  conium, 58; monilioides, 57, 58;
  obductum, 58; pirinum, 58;
  Tuckeri, 58
Aecia, Internal, 303
Agaricaceae of the Pacific Coast, The
   -IV. New species of Clitocybe
  and Melanoleuca, 206
Agaricaceae of tropical North Amer-
  ica, The-VI, 18
Agaricus, 81; agglutinatus, 83; alu-
  taceus, 310; asper, 75; baccatus,
  84; badius, 82; bulbosus, 74; bul-
  bosus vernus, 74; cacaophyllus, 27;
  Caesareus, 73; campestris, 72, 169,
  225; camphoratus, 307; Ceciliae,
  86; chlorinosmus, 78; chrysopellus,
  23; chrysotrichus, 21; circellatus,
  306; citrinus, 74; daucipes, 84;
  deliciosus, 305; echinocephalus, 77;
  excelsus, 80; flocculentus, 36; Frostianus, 76; fulvus, 82; hel-
  voliceps, 20; hyalinus, 82; inaura-
  tus, 86; insulsus, 306; lactifluus
  dulcis, 307; Listeri, 307; macro-
  mastes, 36; maculatus, 80; magnifi-
  cus, 75; martianus, 36; mitissimus,
  307; monticulosus, 77; musaecola,
  27; muscarius major, 77; muscarius
  minor, 76; myodes, 75; nigricans,
  308; nitidus, 80; nivalis, 84; onus-
  tus, 77; pantherinus, 80; peregrinus,
  26; phalloides, 74; piperatus, 307;
  plumbeus, 82; polypyramis,
  porphyrius, 81; praetorius,
  pustulatus, 75; pyrrhus, 28; pyrrhus
  leiosporus, 28; Ravenelii, 77; recu-
  titus, 81; ricensis, 26; rubens, 75;
  rubescens, 75; russuloides,
  scobifer, 35; scrobiculatus, 305;
  soleatus, 83; solitarius, 77; spissus,
  81; spretus, 73; stramineus, 74;
  strangulatus, 85; strobiliformis, 77,
  80; subdulcis, 307; theiogalus, 306;
  torminosus, 305; trivialis, 306;
  vaginatus, 82; vellereus, 307; ver-
```

```
rucosus, 75; virosus, 81; volvatus,
  83; zonarius, 306
Akebia quinata, 248
Aleuria fulgens, 302
Algal host, The lichen and its. The
  nature and classification of lichens
   –II, 97
Alternaria, 279
Alysidium, 47; fulvum, 47, 48
Amanita, 72, 226, 229, 230, 232;
  abrupta, 79; Amici, 77; ampla,
  80; aspera, 75; bisporigera, 74;
  Caesarea, 73, 225, 316; candida,
  78; cinereoconia, 78; citrina alba,
  80; cothurnata, 74, 96; crenulata,
  77; elliptosperma, 79; elongata, 79;
  farinosa, 84; flavoconia, 76; flavo-
  rubens, 79; flavorubescens, 76, 95;
  floccocephala, 74; Frostiana, 96;
  glabriceps, 79; junquillea, 77, 80;
  lignophila, 74; livida, 82; magni-
  velaris, 80; Mappa, 74; Morrisii,
  75; multisquamosa, 78; muscaria,
  75, 93, 94, 224-227, 229-232, 316;
  muscaria coccinea, 83; pantherina,
  74, 75; Peckiana, 67; pellucida,
       phalloides, 93, 225, 316;
  prairiicola, 78; pubescens, 85; radi-
  cata, 78; recutita, 74; rubescens,
  75; spadicea, 82; submaculata, 80;
  umbrina, 81; velatipes, 75; verna,
74, 79, 80; vernalis, 77; virosa, 74
Amanitas of eastern North America,
  The, 72
Amanitopsis, 81, 84; adnata, 84; ag-
  glutinata, 83; albocreata, 84; bac-
  cata, 83; farinosa, 84; hyperborea,
  85; parcivolvata, 83; pubescens,
  85; pulverulenta, 85; pusilla, 83;
  strangulata, 85, 86; vaginata, 82;
  volvata, 83, 94
American mycological literature, In-
  dex to, 41, 91, 182, 251, 284, 317
Amerosporium Vanillae, 40
Amsinckia intermedia, 313
Anabena, 131
Analytic work whether colonies of
  the chestnut blight fungus originate
  from pycnospores or ascospores, A
  method of determining in, 274
Anthurus, 268, 272; borealis, 268, 269
```

Armillaria mellea, 38, 314, 316; mu-Cantharellus clavatus, The identity of cida, 38; subannulata, 216 Cantharellus brevipes and, 261 Arnoldia, 124, 137 Carex, 240-244 Carex in North America, Uredinales Arthonia dispersa, 139; punctiformis, 139; radiata, 109, 138; vulgaris, 122 on, 240 Arthopyrenia, 110; cerasi, 139; punc-Catillaria denigrata, 123; prasina, 123 tiformis, 110; rhyponta, 139 Cephaleuros Henningsii, 40 Arthur, J. C., Uredinales on Carex in Ceriomyces auriporus, 2; bicolor, 4; communis, 260; fumosipes, 259; North America, 240 illudens, 260; Peckii, 5; speciosus, Ascospores, A method of determining 5; subglabripes, 4 in analytic work whether colonies of the chestnut blight fungus origi-Chaenotheca, 113; chrysocephala, 113 nate from pycnospores or, 274 Chalara mycoderma, 45 Aseroe, 268 Chamonixia, 313 Aspergillus, 46, 47 Chanterel cinnabarinus, 258; minor, Aspidium Thelypteris, 236, 239 Aster, 242, 264 Chestnut blight fungus originate from Auriscalpium, 298 pycnospores or ascospores, method of determining in analytic Bad year for fleshy fungi, A, 315 work whether colonies of the, 274 Banker, H. J., Type studies in the Hydnaceae—III. The genus Sar-codon, 12; IV. The genus Phello-Chionanthus virginica, 248 Chlorella, 129; viridis, 131 Chlorococcum, 119, 125, 127, 145, 146; don, 62; V. The genus Hydnellum, humicola, 109, 115, 117, 118, 124, 194; VI. The genera Creolophus, 125, 129-131 Echinodontium, Gloiodon, and Hyd-Chondromyces aurantiacum, 60 nodon, 293 Chromocrea, 179 Barlaea fulgens, 302 Chromocreopsis, 179 Barya, 111 Chroococcus, 126, 131 Basidia, 105 Cladonia, 131, 150; pyxidata, 137 Cladothrix, 125 Betula odorata, 89 Clark, E. D., & Smith, C. S., Toxi-Biatorina Bouteillii, 151; synthea, 150 Bilimbia, 105 cological studies on the mushrooms Bierkandera, 313 Clitocybe illudens and Inocybe in-Blight fungus originate from pycnofida, 224 Classification of lichens, The nature spores or ascospores, A method of and-II. The lichen and its algal determining in analytic host, 97 whether colonies of the chestnut, Clathrella chrysomycelina, 268; Clath-Boletus, 176; americanus, 3; flavidus, 4 rus, 313 Clathrogaster, 313 Botrydina vulgaris, 114 Clathrus, 267, 268, 271; cancellatus, Botrytis, 46 Buellia parasema, 148; punctiformis, Clavaria mucida, 115; pistillaris, 262, 122, 123 Burlingham, G. S., The Lactarieae of 263 the Pacific Coast, 305 Claviceps, 178 Climacodon, 293 Byssonectria, 177 Clitocybe, 207, 210, 225, 226, 229-231; Caeoma Abietis-canadensis, 238; nialbicastanea, 206; albiformis, 206; atrialba, 207, 208; aveltens, 281, 282 Calicium, 105; curtum, 123; parietilaneialba, 207; brunnescens, 208; cuticolor, 208; cyathiformis, num, 123; trachelinum, 123 sudorifica, 225; Caloscypha, 299 208: dealbata griseifolia, 208; Harperi, 209; Calospora Vanillae, 39 hondensis, 209; illudens, 225-227, Calossypha fulgens, 302 Calvatia cyathiformis, 316; maxima, 229-232; multiceps, 225, 230, 232; murinifolia, 210; oculata, 210; oreades, 210; oregonensis, 211; Cantharellus, 261, 262; brevipes, 261, 262; clavatus, 261, 263; floccosus, Peckii, 211; sinopica, 212; stipitata, 211; subcandicans, 212; 262

Cantharellus brevipes and Cantharellus clavatus, The identity of, 261 subfumosipes, 212; subinversa,

212; variabilis, 213; variabilis

322 Mycologia

28; cuneiformis, 29; Dussii, 28; brevipes, 213; violaceifolia, 213; washingtonensis, 214 fumosifolius, 31; laceratus, 29; Clitocybe and Melanoleuca, mollis, 32; musaecola, 27, 32; New parvulus, 27; Psychotriae, 27; pyrrhus, 28, 29; subcuneiformis, species of. The Agaricaceae of the Pacific Coast-IV, 206 Clitocybe illudens and Inocybe infida, 29; substipitatus, 31; sulcatus, Toxicological studies on the mush-29, 30 rooms, 224 Cryptodiscus araneo-cinctus, 248 Clitopilus, 314; abortivus, 314 Cryptoporus, 313 Coast, The Agaricaceae of the Pacific Cultures of heteroecious rusts, Further, 233 —IV. New species of Clitocybe and Melanoleuca, 206 Cup-fungi, Some tropical, 185 Cylindrium, 45, 46, 55 Coast, The Lactarieae of the Pacific, Cyphelium, 118 Coccoloba uvifera, 246, 247 Cystococcus, 129, 130, 145; humicola, Coccomyxa subellipsoidea, 114 145, 146 Collema, 112, 115, 119, 120, 124; Cytology of the Laboulbeniales, Faull's, microphyllum, 123; pulposum, 107, 130 Colletotrichum, 171 Dactylococcus, 125; infusionum, 118 Collybia, 216, 217; platyphylla, 207, Daedalea, 313; quercina, 115, 291 208; subdecumbens, 68; trun-Dendrogaster, 313 Diaporthe Batatatis, 279; parasitica, cata, 68 Colonies of the chestnut blight fun-90 Diatrype patella, 249 gus originate from pycnospores or ascospores, A method of determin-Dicaeoma, 240-243 Dictyonema, 115, 118, 126 ing in analytic work whether, 274 Color guide, Ridgway's new, 172 Dictyophora irpicina, 269 Colus Garciae, 268; hirudinosus, 268 Conrad, H. S., The structure of Sim-Didymascella, 7, 8; Oxycedri, 8, 9 Didymium anomalum, 250 Diplodia Akebiae, 248 blum sphaerocephalum, 264 Conida, 114; punctatella, 114; ru-Diploschistes, 129 Dodge, B. O., Faull's cytology of the bescens, 114 Coniothyrium Chionanthi, 248 Laboulbeniales, 174 Conocybe tener, 36 Durand, E. J., The genus Keithia, 6 Cookeina, 185-187; Afzelii, т8о: Colensoi, 185, 187, 191, 193; Eastern North America. The Amanitas Hindsii, 189; insititia, 185, 187, 190, of, 72 193; sulcipes, 187, 189, 190, 192, Echinodontium, 295, 296; tinctorium, 193; Tricholoma, 186-188, 193 295 Coprinus, 168; atramentarius, 168, Echinodontium, Gloiodon, and Hydnodon, The genera Creolophus. 316; comatus, 168, 315 Cora, 115, 125, 126 Type studies in the Hydnaceae—VI, Cordyceps, 178, 179; Cockerellii, 179 293 Coriolus, 313; prolificans, 288; versi-Elfvingia megaloma, 291 color, 287 Endocarpon pusillum, 122, 123 Corticium salmonicolor, 39 Endomyces scytonematum, 113 Endophyllum, 281, 282 Craterellus, 261, 263; clavatus, 261-263; corrugis, 263; pistillaris, 262, Endothia, 274; gyrosa, 280; parasitica, 90, 274, 280; radicalis, 90, 263 Creolophus, 293; agaricoides, 294; 280; radicalis mississippiensis, 280 pulcherrimus, 294; septentrio-Enerthenema syncarpon, 250 Entoloma, 259; Grayanum, 259; livinalis, 293 Creolophus, dum, 259; mirabile, 68; sinuatum, Echinodontium, Gloiodon, and Hydnodon, The genera. Type studies in the Hydnaceae-Ephebe, 116, 124; Heget-112, schweileri, 113; pubescens, 109, 119 VI, 293 Crepidotus, 18, 26; alveolus, 27, 31, Epigloea bactrospora, 111, 118, 120 32; aquosus, 30; bicolor, 28; Erigeron, 242 cacaophyllus, 27; calolepidoides, Erysiphe graminis, 58 30; calolepis, 31; cinchonensis, Eucalyptus, 35 30; Citri, 27, 30; croceosanguineus, Euglena viridis, 131

Eusynchytrium, 315 Evernia furfuracea, 130; prunastri, Exobasidium, 88, 89 Exosporium Ulmi, 40 Fagus, 245 Fairman, C. E., Notes on new species of fungi from various localities, 245 Faull's cytology of the Laboulbeniales, Favolus, 313 Fink, Bruce, The nature and classification of lichens—II. The lichen and its algal host, 97 Flammula, 18; areolata, 36; aureobrunnea. 19; aureoviridis. bryophila, 36; chrysotrichoides, 36; depressa, 36; Earlei, 36; hispida, 24; hispidella, 36; hypholomoides, 36; jalapensis, 36; lateritia, 19; Nashii, 36; olivacea, 18; palmicola, 36; parvula, 36; pholiotoides, 36; subpenetrans, 36; tenuis, 36; vinicolor, 18 Fleshy fungi, A bad year for, 315 Fomes, 295, 296, 313; Laricis, 287; semitostus, 39; tinctorius, 295; ungulatus, 291 Fraser, W. P., Further cultures of heteroecious rusts, 233 Fraxinus, 247 Fuligo megaspora, 250 Fungi, A bad year for fleshy, 315 Fungi from various localities, Notes on new species of, 245
Fungi, Illustrations of—XIII, 1; XIV, 93; XV, 257; XVI, 287 Fungi, New species of, 67 Fungi, Some tropical cup-, 185

Fusidium, 45, 46

Galera frustulenta, 36

Ganoderma, 313

Gautieria, 313

Gaylussacia baccata, 238

Genera Creolophus, Echinodontium,
Gloiodon, and Hydnodon. Type
studies in the Hydnaceae—VI, 293

Genus Hydnellum, The. Type studies
in the Hydnaceae—V, 194

Fungus originate from pycnospores or

Fusarium, 178, 180, 181, 279; Solani,

181; vasinfectum, 181

studies on the, 178

Fusicladium Vanillae, 40

problem,

Further

Fusarium

rusts, 233

ascospores, A method of determin-

ing in analytic work whether colonies of the chestnut blight, 274

cultures of heteroecious

Wollenweber's

Genus Keithia, The, 6 Genus Phellodon, The. Type studies in the Hydnaceae—IV, 62 Genus Pseudoplectania, The, 299 Genus Sarcodon, The. Type studies in the Hydnaceae—III, 12 Genus Synchytrium, The, 315 Geopyxis aluticolor, 191; elata, 189, 190; Mölderiana, 192 Geotrichum, 45, 56; candidum, 56, 61; cuboideum, 56, 61 Gloeocapsa, 111, 124, 134; polydermatica, 118 Gloeocystis, 112 Gloeopeziza Rehmii, 112 Gloeosporium, 171; Caryae, 88 Gloiodon, 296, 298 Gloiodon, and Hydnodon, The genera Creolophus, Echinodontium. Type studies in the Hydnaceae-VI, 293 Glomerella, 171; cingulata, 171; Gossypii, 171; lindemuthianum, 171 Glomerella, Shear's studies of parasitic species of, 171 Glycophila, 45, 46, 57 Gnomonia Caryae, 88; setacea macrospora, 88 Gossypium, 59 Graphis, 105; scripta, 122, 123, 139 Grifola frondosa, 290 Guide, Ridgway's new color, 172 Gymnoglossum, 313 Gymnophilus, 18, 21, 35, 36; areolatus, 24, 36; aureobrunneus, 19; aureoviridis, 19; bryophilus, 22, 36; carbonarius, 25; chrysopellus, 20,23; chrysotrichoides, 21, 36; chrysotrichus, 21; depressus, 20, 36; Earlei, 22, 36; helvoliceps, 20; hispidellus, 24, hispidus, 24; hypholomoides, 26, 36; jalapensis, 25, 36; lateritius, 19, 23; Nashii, 23, 36; olivaceus, 18; palmicola, 23, 36; parvulus, 19, 36; penetrans, 20, 26, 36; pholiotoides, 24, 36; sapineus, 26; subpenetrans, 20, 36; tenuis, 22, 36; vinicolor, 18 Gymnosporangium, 278 Gyroporus castaneus, 1

Haematococcus pluvialis, 131
Haematomma ventosum, 143
Halobyssus, 45, 46
Haplochytrium, 315
Harper, E. T., The identity of Cantharellus brevipes and Cantharellus clavatus, 261; The probable identity of Stropharia epimyces (Peck) Atk. with Pilosace algeriensis Fries, 167

Heald, F. D., A method of determinstratosum, 297; strigosum, 297; suaveolens, 201; sulphureum, 204, ing in analytic work whether col-205; thelephorum, 297; tomentoonies of the chestnut blight fungus sum, 64, 65; vellereum, 62; veluoriginate from pycnospores or ascospores, 274 tinum, 196, 197; Vespertilio, 198; Helicocephalum, 45, 46 zonatum, 62, 198-200 Hymenochaete noxia, 39 Helminthosporium, 279 Helotium purpuratum, 192 Hypheothrix Zenkeri, 112 Hendersonia coccolobina, 247; hy-Hypholoma, 31; sublateritium, 26 Hyphomycetes, Studies in North Amerpocarpa, 246; Opuntiae, 38; Rosae, ican-II, 45 247 Hypocrea, 179 Heppia urceolata, 124 Herpotrichia, 282; nigra, 282, 283 Hypocreaceae, Maire's remarks on Heteroecious rusts, Further cultures some, 176 Hypodendrum, 18, 35; scobifer, 35 of, 233 Heuchera cylindrica, 71 Hypomyces, 176, 179, 180; armeniacus, Host, The lichen and its algal. The nature and classification of lichens —II, 97 Hyalopsora, 237 Hydnaceae, Type studies in the—III.

The genus Sarcodon, 12; IV. The
genus Phellodon, 62; V. The genus
Hydnellum, 194; VI. The genera
Creolophus, Echinodontium, Gloioviolaceus, 177 Hypophyllum album, 308 Hysterangium, 313 Hysterium, 105 don, and Hydnodon, 293 Hydnellum, 65, 198, 199, 204; Dia-Identity of Cantharellus brevipes and bolus, 194; geogenium, 204; Cantharellus clavatus, The, 261 of Stropharia hybridum, 198; inquinatum, Identity 202; parvum, 200; Peckii, 203; sis Fries. The probable, 167 Rickerii, 201; sanguinarium 196, 198; scrobiculatum, 196; suaveolens, Illustrations of fungi-XIII, 1; XIV, 93; XV, 257; XVI, 287 201, 202; velutinum, 196; **Ves**pertilio, 198; zonatum, 199, 201 Index to American mycological litera-Hydnellum, The genus. Type studies ture, 41, 91, 182, 251, 284, 317 Inocybe, 224-226, 228, 229, 231; decipiens, 225; infelix, 224, 225; in the Hydnaceae-V, 194 Hydnodon, 297; thelephorum, 297 Hydnodon, The genera Creolophus, infida, 224-232; minima, 69 Inocybe infida, Toxicological studies Echinodontium, Gloiodon and. Type studies in the Hydnaceae-VI, 293 Hydnofomes, 295, 296; tsugicola, 295 dens and, 224 Inonotus hirsutus, 297 Hydnophysa, 295, 296 Hydnum, 288, 296, 298; acre, 13; Internal aecia, 303 Irpex, 288 agaricoides, 294; amicum, 62; boreale, 201; bubalinum, 14; car-Irpiciporus mollis, 288 bunculus, 194, 195; cervinum, 14, Ischnoderma, 313 15; compactum, 201; concrescens, 199, 200; corrugatum, 293; crista-Jungermannia, 111; triophylla, 112 tum, 13; cyathiforme, 64, 65, 199, Juniperus, 6-8, 11; communis, 8; 200; discolor, 294; ferrugineum, 195–198; fragile, 12; fragrans, 64; Oxycedrus, 9 friabile, 294, 295; fuligineo-viola-Kalchbrennera, 268 ceum, 14; geogenium, 204, 205; graveolens, 62-64; hybridum, 197-Karschia, 113, 114; destructans, 113 Keithia, 6-8; tetraspora, 6-11; thu-

199; imbricatum, 12, 14, 15; laevi-

gatum, 14; leptopus, 62, 63; leptopus graveolens, 64; lateritium, 297, 298; melaleucum, 62-65; nigrum, 62, 198;

Queletii, 198; parasiticum, 297;

pulcherrimum, 294, 295; pullum, 62, 63; scrobiculatum, 196-198; sep-

tentrionale, 293; spongiosipes, 196;

177; aureo-nitens, 177; boletinus, 176; chrysospermus, 176; hyalinus, 177; inaequalis, 177; macrosporus, 177; ochraceus, 177; papyraceus, 177; Solani, 181; tegillum, 177; epimyces (Peck) Atk. with Pilosace algerienon the mushrooms Clitocybe illujina, 6-9, 11; Tsugae, 7, 8, 10, 11 Keithia, The genus, 6 Laboulbenia chaetophora, 174; Gyrinidarum, 174 Laboulbeniales, Faull's cytology of the, 174 Lachnea crispata, 192; nigrella, 301

Lactaria, 305; camphorata, 307; Chelidonium, 305; circellata, 307; deliciosa, 305; grisea, 306; insulsa, 306; mitissima, 307; mucida, 306; piperata, 307; scrobiculata, 305; subdulcis, 307; theiogala, 306; torminosa, 305; trivialis, 306; vellerea, 307, 308; zonaria, 306 Lactarieae of the Pacific Coast, The, 305 Lactarius brevipes, 306; brevix, 306; deflexus, 306; exsuccus, 308; subserifluus, 307; villosus, 305; xanthogalactus, 307 Laternea, 268 Laudatea, 115, 126 Leaia, 296 Lecanora atrorufa, 127; caesiorufa, 127; coilocarpa, 127; ferruginea, 127; granatina, 118; pallida, 140; subfusca, 122, 125, 127 Lecidea, 105; atrobrunnea, 140; enteroleuca, 122 Lepiota, 94; cretacea, 85; procera, 257 Leptogonium subtile, 119 Leptonia gracilipes, 69, 70; validipes, 70 Leptospora Musae, 89 Lichen and its algal host, The. The nature and classification of lichens ---II, 97 Lichens, The nature and classification of-II. The lichen and its algal Lichina, 138; confinis, 124; pygmaea, Liquidambar, 295 Liriodendron, 54 Literature, Index to American mycological, 41, 91, 182, 251, 284, 317 Lycoperdon giganteum, 52 Lycopus virginicus, 303, 304 Lysurus, 268 Maire's remarks on some Hypocreaceae, 176 Malbranchea, 45, 57; pulchella, 57; pulveracea, 57, 61

Marasmius, 249
Melampsora arctica, 238, 239; Medusae, 238, 239
Melanoleuca, 206; anomala, 214, 223; arenicola, 214, 223; avellanea, 215, 223; avellaneifolia, 215, 223; bicolor, 215, 223; californica, 216, 223; collybiiformis, 216, 223; dryophila, 217, 220, 223; farinacea, 217, 223; Harperi, 217, 223; nuciolens, 218, 223; Olesonii, 218, 223; oreades, 218, 223; pinicola, 219, 223; platyphylla, 219,

Mangifera indica, 247

223; portolensis, 219, 223; roseibrunnea, 216, 220, 223; rudericola, 220, 223; secedifolia, 221, 223; striatella, 221, 223; sublurida, 221, 223; submulticeps, 221, 223; subpessundata, 217, 222, 223; subvelata, 222, 223; tenuipes, 223 Melanoleuca, New species of Clito-cybe and. The Agaricaceae of the Pacific Coast—IV, 206 Melascypha, 299; melaena, 300 Merulius clavatus, 263; lacrymans, 89 Method of determining in analytic work whether colonies of the chestnut blight fungus originate from pycnospores or ascospores, A, 274 Michelia fuscata, 120 Microsphaera Platani, 58 Monilia, 45-47; Aspergillus, 47; aurantiaca, 48; aurea, 47; aureofulva, 48 ; Avenae, 59 ; candida, 47, 52, 60 ; capitata, 47; Cerasi, 51; cespitosa, 47; cespitosa aurea, 47; cinerea, 50; crustacea, 47; diffusa, 60; divaricata, 47; effusa, 48; fructigena, 50; fungicola, 51; fusconigra, 60; glauca, 47; globosa, 60; Harknessii, 59; hyalina, 57, 58; Linhartiana, 51, 60; Martinii, 52; megalospora, 49; mycophila, 60; nidulans, 47; Peckiana, 52, 60; pencillata, 60; pulveracea, 57; punctans, 60; racemosa, 47; ramosa, 47; rosea, 47; rubiginosa, 60; simplex, 47; sitophila, 52; urediniformis, 60; viridi-flava, 60 Mucor Aspergillus, 47; crustaceus, 47 Murrill, W. A., A bad year for fleshy fungi, 316; Illustrations of fungi-XIII, 1; XIV, 93; XV, 257; XVI, 287; Sterility in Pholiota candicans (Bull.) Schroet., 314; The Agaricaceae of the Pacific Coast-IV. New species of Clitocybe and Melanoleuca, 206; The Agaricaceae of trop-

ica, 72 Mushrooms Clitocybe illudens and Inocybe infida, Toxicological studies on the, 224

ical North America-IV, 18; The

Amanitas of eastern North Amer-

Mycona, 36
Mycobacidia, 105
Mycobilimbia, 105
Mycocalicium, 105
Mycological literature, Index to American 41 01 182 251 284 217

ican, 41, 91, 182, 251, 284, 317 Mycosphaerella lageniformis, 249

Naevia canadica, 249

ferae, 54

Oosporoidea, 52; Lactis, 53 Nature and classification of lichens, The-II. The lichen and its algal Opegrapha, 120, 124; filicina, 124; host, 97 subsiderella, 122, 123; varia, 119, 120, 124; vulgata, 127 Nectandra, 22 Nectria, 112, 179, 180; Ipomoeae, 180; Ophionectria, 179 phycophila, 112; Solani, 181; Va-Oplismenus hirtellus, 246 nillae, 40 Oscillatoria, 125 Nectriopsis, 176, 177, 179 Osmunda, 235; Claytoniana, 234, 235, Neocosmospora, 181; vasinfecta, 181 239 Neopeckia, 282; Coulteri, 282, 283 Otidea domingensis, 192 New color guide, Ridgway's, 172 Otidella, 299; fulgens, 302; nigrella, New species of Clitocybe and Melanoleuca. The Agaricaceae of the Pa-Ovularia, 61; isarioides, 61 cific Coast-IV, 206 New species of fungi, 67 Pacific Coast, The Agaricaceae of the New species of fungi from various —IV. New species of Clitocybe localities, Notes on, 245 and Melanoleuca, 206 News and notes, 37, 87, 249, 278, 312; Pacific Coast, The Lactarieae of the, and reviews, 170 305 Nigredo, 240-242 Paepalopsis, 45, 46 North America, The Agaricaceae of Palmella, 111, 112; botryoides, 111, 117, 118, 120 tropical-IV, 18 North America, The Amanitas of Panaeolus epimyces, 167, 168 Pannaria brunnea, 138; muscorum, eastern, 72 North America, Uredinales on Carex 124; nigra, 120; tryptophylla, 118, in, 240 North American Hyphomycetes, Stud-Parasitic species ofGlomerella, Shear's studies of, 171 ies in—II, 45 Parmelia acetabulum, 127, 129; aspi-Nostoc, 115, 119, 120, 124, 125, 130, 134, 136-138; lichenoides, 118 dota, 133; olivacea, 152; physodes, Notes, News and, 37, 87, 249, 278, 148 312; and reviews, 170 Parüphrädria, 111; Heimerlii, 111 Patinella, 105 Notes on new species of fungi from various localities, 245 Peck, C. H., New species of fungi, 67 Peckiella, 176 Ocellaria Vanillae, 40 Peltandra virginica, 304 Oidium, 45, 47, 48; albipes, 59; Peltigera, 131; canina, 130 Penicillium, 47 Asteris-punicei, 59; aureum, 48, 61; candidum, 59; compactum, 58; corti-Peridermium, 235; balsameum, 233cale, 60; erysiphoides, 59; Euonymi-237; Peckii, 11, 238 japonici, 58; fructigenum, 50; inqui-Perisporium Wrightii, 38 nans, 60; irregulare, 60; Lactis, 52, Pertusaria, 129; communis, 122, 125, 53; leucoconium, 58; leucogonium, 58; leuconium, 58; megalosporum, Pestalotia, 245; truncata Rubi, 245; 48, 49, 61; Murrilliae, 48, 49, 61; truncata **septoriana**, 245 obductum, 58; pirinum, 58; simile, Pezicula eximia, 249 Peziza, 187; Afzelii, 189; aluticolor, 48, 61 ; Tuckeri, 58 Ombrophila limosa, 249 191; Colensoi, 191; crispata, 192; cyanoderma, 302; domingensis, 186, Omphalaria, 124 192; fulgens, 302; fuscocana, 300, Onoclea, 237; sensibilis, 234, 236, 237, 301; Harmoge, 192; Hindsii, 186, 239; Struthiopteris, 234-236, 239 Oospora, 45, 49, 53, 61; Arthuri, 50, 188, 189; Hystrix, 186, 188; insititia, 190; melaena, 300; melania, 52, 61; candida, 50, 52; candidula, 55; Cerasi, 50, 51, 61; cinerea, 50, 300, 302; nigrella, 299, 301; onotica, 61; crustacea, 45; cuboidea, 56; 186; spongiosa, 300, 302; striispora, 186, 188, 189; stygia, 301; sulcipes, cucumeris, 60; fructigena, 50, 61; fungicola, 50, 51, 61; heterospora, 188-190; Tricholoma, 187-189; vo-60; hyalinula, 55; Lactis, 45, 53; gesiaca, 300, 302 Linhartiana, 50-52, 61; Martinii, Phacidium tetrasporum, 6, 8 50, 52, 61; Nicotianae, 54; pallida, Phaeolus, 313 60; scabies, 61; similis, 48; Tulipi-Phallogaster, 313

Phegopteris Dryopteris, 234-236, 239

Phellinus, 313 Phellodon, 65, 66, 298; amicus, 62-64; carnosus, 65; niger, 62; pul**lus,** 62–64 ; tomentosus, **6**4 Phellodon, The genus. Type studies in the Hydnaceae—IV, 62 Phillipsia, 186, 192; domingensis, 192, 193; kermesina, 192; subpurpurea, 192 Pholiota, 18, 21, 25, 32, 35, 39; avellanea, 32; Brittoniae, 35; Broadwayi, 32; bryophila, 33; cinchonensis, 33; cubensis, 34; Musae, martinicensis, 34; praecox, 314; unicolor, 33; ventricosa, 35 Pholiota candicans (Bull.) Schroet., Sterility in, 314 Pholiotina Musae, 34 Phoma Batatae, 279; pigmentivora, 40; rhodocarpa, 246 Phyllactidium, 124, 125, 136 Phyllosticta Mortoni, 247; Vanillae, Physalis, 264 Physcia, 130; apiolia, 137; ciliaris, 125; pulverulenta, 125, 131; stellaris, 127, 148, 152 Physma, 137; chalazanum, 124 Pilocratera, 185, 187; Engleriana, 189, 190; Hindsii, 189; Tricholoma, 188 Pilosace algeriensis, 167-169 Pilosace algeriensis Fries, The probable identity of Stropharia epimyces (Peck) Atk. with, 167 Pinus Strobus, 67 Piptoporus, 313 Pirus coronaria, 58 Placodium murorum, 129, 132 Placynthium, 119 Platanus orientalis, 59, 61 Plectania nigrella, 301 Pleurococcus, 125, 127, 129, 130, 145; vulgaris, 118, 130, 131 Pleurotus ulmarius, 316 Poa pratensis, 264 Podostroma, 179 Polyblastia rugulosa, 122, 123 Polychidium muscicolum, 138 Polycoccus punctiformis, 118, 138 Polyporus, 88, 313, 314; albo-sordescens, 88; lucidus, 115; rufopodex, Polyscytalum, 45, 46, 55; cylindroides, 55; fecundissimum, 55; sericeum, 55, 56 Polystictus, 313 Populus fastigiata, 245; grandidentata, 238, 239 Porodisculus, 313 Poronidulus conchifer, 289 Probable identity of Stropharia epi-

myces (Peck) Atk. with Pilosace algeriensis Fries, The, 167 Propolidium, 7; Tsugae, 10 Propolis faginea, 7 Protococcus, 127 Protoglossum, 313 Protubera, 313 Prunus, 51 Psathyra, 36 Pseudoplectania, 299; fulgens, 299, 302; melaena, 300; melania, 299; nigrella, 299, 301, 302; stygia, 299, 301; vogesiaca, 299, 300, 302 Pseudoplectania, The genus, 299 Psidium, 19 Psilocybe uda, 314 Psora ostreata, 150 Psychotria glabrata, 27 Ptychogaster, 314 Puccinia, 9; angustata, 303, 304; caricina, 240; Caricis, 240; graminis, 240, 304; Peckiana, 281; striatospora, 71 Pucciniastrum Myrtilli, 237-239 Pulparia spongiosa, 300 Pycnochytrium, 315 Pycnospores or ascospores, A method of determining in analytic work whether colonies of the chestnut blight fungus originate from, 274 Pyrenochaeta fraxinina, 247 Pyrenula nitida, 120, 124 Pyxidiophora, 176 Quercus, 58; alba, 58

Racoblenna, 119 Ramalina, 133; calicaris, 125 Ramularia, 180 Raphidium polymorphum, 131 Remarks on some Hypocreaceae, Maire's, 176 Reviews, News, notes and, 170 Rhinotrichum, 48; Curtisii, 48; pulveraceum, 57 Rhizocarpon, 114; alboatrum, 114; geographicum, 114 Rhymbocarpus, 114; punctiformis, 114 Ribes, 242 Ricker, P. L., Ridgway's new color guide, 172 Ridgway's new color guide, 172 Rinodina sophodes, 127, 148 Rivularia, 119, 138; nitida, 118, 119 Roccella, 124, 140; phycopsis, 124 Rosa villosa, 247 Rostkovites granulatus, 3; subaureus, 3 Rubus, 245 Russula, 305, 308; abietina, 309; albidula, 310; alutacea, 310; azurea, 311; bicolor, 311; brevipes, 308; chameleontina, 309; crenulata,

310; delica, 308; deliciosa, 308; Species of Glomerella, Shear's studies drimeja, 309; emetica, 76, 309; of parasitic, 171 flaviceps, 310; granulata, 309; **Murrillii,** 310; nigrescens, 308; Sphaerella Opuntiae, 38 Sphaeria Lactifluorum, 179 Sphaeropsis Coccolobae, 246; rhonigricans, 308; obscura, 309; pectinata, 311; Turci, 309; veternosa, docarpa, 246 Sphaerotheca pannosa, 58 309 Rusts, Further cultures of heteroe-Sphagnum, 300-302 cious, 233 Spilonema paradoxum, 119 Sporendonema, 45; Casei, 45; myo-Salix, 238, 239 philum, 46; terrestre, 45 Sarcodon, 12; acre, 13; fuligineo-Steccherinum, 293 violaceus, 13; fumosus, 16; imbri-Stereocaulon, 118 catus, 14; laevigatus, 14; Mur-Sterility in Pholiota candicans (Bull.) rillii, 15; radicatus, 13; reticu-Schroet., 314 latus, 12; roseolus, 16 Sarcodon, The genus. Type studies Stichococcus bacillaris, 115, 131, 132; bacillaris fungicola, 115 in the Hydnaceae-III, 12 Stictis, 7; Tsugae, 7, 10, 11 Sarcoscypha, 185, 186; coccinea, 186; Stigeoclonium tenue, 131 Colensoi, 191; striispora, 188 Stigmatomma cataleptum, 121 Scenedesmus obtusus, 131 Stigonema mamillosum, 109 Scirpus, 303 Strigula, 120, 151; complanata, 120 Stropharia, 167, 168; coprinophila, 167, 168; epimyces, 168 Sclerodon, 296 Sclerotina, 109; fructigena, 50; tuber-Stropharia epimyces (Peck) Atk. with osa, 109 Pilosace algeriensis Fries, The prob-Scutiger, 290; griseus, 289 Scytonema, 113, 118, 124-126, 136, able identity of, 167 Structure of Simblum sphaerocepha-138: myochrous, 109 Seaver, F. J., Maire's remarks on lum, The, 264 some Hypocreaceae, 176; Shear's Studies in North American Hyphomystudies of parasitic species of cetes—II, 45 Studies in the Hydnaceae, Type-III. Glomerella, 171; Some tropical cup-The genus Sarcodon, 12; IV. The genus Phellodon, 62; V. The genus Hydnellum, 194; VI. The genera fungi, 185; The genus Pseudoplectania, 299; Wollenweber's studies on the Fusarium problem, 178 Creolophus, Echinodontium, Gloio-Septoria, 245; Carricerae, 246 don, and Hydnodon, 293 Seuratia Coffeicola, 40; Vanillae, 40 Shear's studies of parasitic species of Studies of parasitic species of Glom-Glomerella, 171 erella, Shear's, 171 Studies on the Fusarium problem, Simblum, 267–269, 271, 273; australe, Wollenweber's, 178 265; Lorentzii, 265; periphragmoides, 266, 269; pilidiatum, 265; Studies on the mushrooms Clitocybe rubescens, 265; sphaerocephalum, illudens and Inocybe infida. Toxi-264, 266, 267, 269-272 cological, 224 Sumstine, D. R., Studies in North Simblum sphaerocephalum, The struc-American Hyphomycetes-II, 45 ture of, 264 Sirosiphon, 116, 119, 124, 136, 138; Synalissa, 124 alpinus, 109; pulvinatus, 109, 118 Synchytrium, 313; Amsinckiae, 313; Smith, C. S., Clark, E. D., &, Toxiandinum, 313; aureum, 315; incological studies on the mushrooms nominatum, 313; papillatum, 313; Clitocybe illudens and Inocybe inpluriannulatum, 315; Succsiae, 315; fida, 224 Taraxaci, 315 Solidago, 242 Synchytrium, The genus, 315 Solorina crocea, 118 Taphrina, 88; lapponica, 89 Some tropical cup-fungi, 185 Species of Clitocybe and Melanoleuca, Thelephora, 105; padinaeformis, 297, New. The Agaricaceae of the Pa-298 cific Coast-IV, 206 Thelotrema lepadinum, 122 Thuja, 6-8, 11; occidentalis, 10 Species of fungi from various localities, Notes on new, 245 Thyridaria tarda, 39 Species of fungi, New, 67 Tilia, 294

Urtica, 242

Torula, 45, 53, 60; aurea, 48; fructigena, 49, 50; pallida, 60 Toruloidea, 53, 60; candidula, 53, 55, 61; effusa, 53, 61; Nicotianae, 53, 54; **Tulipiferae**, 53, 54, 61; **Unangstii,** 53, 54, 61 Toxicological studies on the mushrooms Clitocybe illudens and Inocybe infida, 224 Trametes, 313; Pini, 115 Trentepohlia, 110, 116, 120, 124, 125, 127, 132, 136, 138-140, 147; aurea, 115, 116; umbrina, 109, 118, 119 Trichoderma aureum, 47 Tricholoma, 206, 208; album, 207, 220; anomalum, 223; arenicola, 223; avellaneifolium, 223; avellaneum, 223; bicolor, 223; californicum, 223; collybiiforme, 223; dryophilum, 223; farina**ceum**, 223; **Harperi**, 22**3**; luridum, 221; maculatescens, 209; nuciolens, 223; nudum, 208: Olesonii, 223; oreades, 223; pessundatum, 222; pinicola, 223; platyphyllum, 223; portolense, 223; roseibrunneum, 223; rudericola, 223; secedifolium, 223; striatellum, 223; subluridum, 223; submulticeps, 223; subpessundatum, 223; subvelatum, 223; tenuipes, 223 Trichoscypha, 185, 187; Afzelii, 189; Hindsii, 189; insititia, 190; sulcipes, 189; Tricholoma, 188 Tropical cup-fungi, Some, 185 Tropical North America, The Agaricaceae of-IV, 18 Tsuga, 6-8, 11, 233; canadensis, 10, 237-239 Type studies in the Hydnaceae—III. The genus Sarcodon, 12; IV. The genus Phellodon, 62; V. The genus Hydnellum, 194; VI. The genera Creolophus, Echinodontium, Gloio-

Ulothrix, 125 Uncinula necator, 58 Uredinales on Carex in North America. 240

don, and Hydnodon, 293

Uredinopsis, 223, 237, 304; Atkinsonii, 236, 239; mirabilis, 236, 239; Osmundae, 235, 239; Phegopteridis, 236, 239; Struthiopteridis, 234, 235, 239
Uredo Scabies, 40
Uromyces Caladii, 304
Urophlyctis pluriannulatus, 313

Vaccinium canadense, 237-239; pennsylvanicum, 52, 238 Vaginata, 81, 94; agglutinata, 82-85, 94; albocreata, 79, 82, 84; farinosa, 82-85; livida, 82; parcivolvata, 82, 83; plumbea, 82, 83, 85, 86; plumbea alba, 84; plumbea strangulata, 82; pusilla, 82, 83; vaginata, 82

Valsaria Akebiae, 248 Vaucheria sessilis, 127 Venenarius, 72, 81, 94, 258; Caesareus, 72, 73, 85; crenulatus, 73, 77; cothurnatus, 72, 74, 77, 79, 81, 96; flavorubescens, 73, 76, 95; Frostianus, 73, 76, 79, 96; junquilleus, 80; Morrisii, 73, 75; muscarius, 73, 75-77, 94, 96; pantherinus, 80, 81, 84; phalloides, 72, 74, 79-81, 93; por-81; recutitus, phyrius, rubens, 73, 75, 76, 79, 95; russuloides, 73, 76, 77, 80; solitarius, 73, 77, 79, 85; spissus, 81; spretus, 72, 73, 81; velatipes, 73, 75 Verrucaria, 124; muralis, 123, 127 Verticillium, 180

Wilson, G. W., The genus Synchytrium, 315 Wolf, F. A., Internal aecia, 303 Wollenweber's studies on the Fusarium Problem, 178 Wynnea, 186

Xanthoria, 128; parietina, 125, 127– 132, 151 Xylaria, 178

Zea Mays, 52 Zygodesmus, 60